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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

VIRGINIA
EN DAT QUARTAM

Mr. RIND,

IN your paper of the 28th of laſt month, you communicated to the public two letters, which you ſeem to have placed in contraſt. And there is, in my opinion, a mighty difference between them: The one glows with noble and patriotic ſentiments; the other is loaded with falſe reaſoning, and falſe facts, which would degrade an hireling of Adminiſtration to utter.

But that I may not accuſe without proving my charge, as *Americanus* has done, I will take the liberty to animadvert upon his performance.

He ſets out with ſaying that, *The ſuffrage of a people generally inſpires us with the moſt noble ideas.* This I deny, unleſs that ſuffrage is founded upon virtue. The ſuffrage of the *Athenians*, when they baniſhed *Ariſtides*, put to death *Socrates* and *Phocion*, the greateſt, the beſt, and honeſteſt men among them, never can inſpire any man, who reads the account of thoſe deteſtable tranſactions, with the moſt noble ideas: The ſuffrage of a people, influenced by bribery and corruption, in their election of Members to Parliament, never can inſpire us with ſuch ideas: Nor can even the ſuffrage of the *Britiſh* ſenate, when full of Placemen and Penſioners, who vote as the Miniſtry command them, inſpire us with the moſt noble ideas. On the contrary, every *ſenſible* and *virtuous* man, who diſdains to ſacrifice his country, to venal conſiderations, muſt ever entertain the moſt contemptuous ideas of ſuch men, and ſuch a people. The ſuffrage of a people therefore, never can *inſpire us with the moſt noble ideas*, but when it is founded upon virtue; and, in caſes which concern the rights and liberties of a nation, upon the principles of the conſtitution, from whence thoſe rights and liberties are derived.

But let us hear *Americanus* again, *When we find a number of ſenſible and virtuous men, ſeparated in opinion and practice, though the number be but ſmall, the remainder ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon, abandoned to caprice and impetuoſity, deaf to the wiſeſt admonitions, and ready to launch into extremes the moſt oppoſite to what they would redreſs, and more fatal to the public welfare, than that which is made a handle for their diſcontent.*

Here the Gentleman ſeems to contradict what he had before advanced; for if the *remainder*, that is, the general body of the people, *ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon*, whenever *a ſmall number of ſenſible and virtuous men, ſeparate from them in opinion and practice*, then, in no caſe, where this ſeparation happens, can the ſuffrage of the people *inſpire us with the moſt noble ideas*, unleſs the ſuffrage of a people *void of honour, probity or reaſon*, can inſpire us with ſuch ideas.

But let this be as it may, I deny this part of the Gentleman's propoſition;—I deny that the *remainder ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon*, in any caſe, where their ſuffrage is founded upon virtue, and the principles of the conſtitution of their country; although a *ſmall number of ſenſible and virtuous men, ſeparate from them in opinion and practice*. If indeed the Gentleman can prove that his ſmall number of *ſenſible and virtuous men* are the only *ſenſible and virtuous* men in the nation, and that they are infallible, and incapable of error, then, perhaps, he may be right: But if they are not infallible, and an equal, or greater number of *ſenſible and virtuous* men ſhould be leſs adhering to the *remainder*; then, the Gentleman's ſmall number, cannot be leſs liable to error than the others; and if they ſhould err, upon any point which affects the rights and liberties of the *remainder*, it can never demonſtrate a want of *honour, probity or reaſon*, in the *remainder* to oppoſe them. The Gentleman therefore, to eſtabliſh the truth of his propoſition, ought to prove, at leaſt, that a number of *ſenſible and virtuous* men, equal to his ſmall number of ſuch men, are not to be found among the *remainder*. And when he does that, I promiſe to become his diſciple: But till he does it;—till he proves that ſenſe and virtue have taken their flight from among the people, and fixed their abode with Placemen and Penſioners, he muſt excuſe me for withholding my aſſent to a propoſition, which appears to me, to be aſſerted with boldneſs, but with little ſenſe, and leſs virtue.

But, let me aſk the Gentleman, whether he has not ſubſtituted the EFFECT for the CAUSE? His propoſition ſtands thus: *When we find a number of ſenſible and virtuous men, ſeparated in opinion and practice, though the number be but ſmall, the remainder ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon*, &c. Is this ſeparation then, by a *phyſical* neceſſity, the CAUSE that the *remainder ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon?* By the terms of his propoſition it muſt be ſo; but ſurely the Gentleman will not defend ſo great an abſurdity. Do not we ſee daily inſtances of *ſenſible and virtuous* men, ſeparated from each other, in opinion and practice, upon political queſtions? We have an inſtance of this ſort in *Americanus* himſelf. Every body I believe, will admit, that he is a ſenſible man; that he is a virtuous, though miſtaken, man, common charity makes me hope; and yet we find him, and a *ſmall* number of others, ſeparated in opinion and practice, from every other man in *England* and *America*, upon a queſtion relative to the wiſdom and virtue of the preſent Miniſtry. Muſt then the body of the people in *England*, and *America*, by a *phyſical* neceſſity, *ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon*, becauſe *Americanus*, and a *ſmall* number of ſuch men, ſeparate from them in *opinion and practice?* I hope he has more modeſty than to aſſume all the wiſdom and virtue of human nature, to himſelf and his few aſſociates, and to condemn the reſt of mankind as ideots, and rogues.

The queſtion before us, is of the higheſt concern to us as a nation, if we have any conſtitutional rights and liberties they are all involved in it. In a queſtion then of this importance, the Gentleman ought to have eſtabliſhed his principles with the utmoſt clearneſs and preciſion; he ought to have demonſtrated, and not aſſerted, that whenever a *ſmall number of ſenſible and virtuous men ſeparate, in opinion and practice*, from the general body of the people, *the remainder ſink into an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon*; but, this he was not able to do; becauſe it was contrary to truth, and daily experience: He therefore hoped, by cloathing his abſurd notions, with an ornate garb, that he might, like the apoſtate ſpirit, when transformed into an Angel of Light, deceive our underſtandings, by impoſing poſitive aſſertions upon us, inſtead of argument and demonſtration.

I ſhould now diſmiſs this part of the Gentleman's performance, did I not obſerve that he is paying a compliment to the Miniſtry, who he calls *ſenſible and virtuous* men, at the expence of the people of *England*, and perhaps, of *America* too, who he dignifies with the epithets of *an unruly populace, void of honour, probity or reaſon*; becauſe they oppoſe the meaſures of the preſent Miniſtry, who they think are attempting to overturn their conſtitutional RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. I muſt therefore enquire whether the Miniſtry deſerve the advantageous character the Gentleman gives them or not?

Men who endeavour to overturn the conſtitution of their country, by *an unconſtitutional mode of taxing us, being certainly one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a* Briton, never was, nor ever can, be conſidered as *ſenſible and virtuous* men: They may be artful, cunning men; nay, they may be overbearing, arbitrary tyrants; but they never can deſerve the character of men of ſenſe and virtue.

Thoſe men, then, who were the authors of the *unconſtitutional mode of taxing us*, the Gentleman mentions; and were guilty of *one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a* Briton, cannot be *ſenſible and virtuous* men, in this inſtance: But the preſent Miniſtry were the authors of this *unconſtitutional mode of taxing us*, and guilty of *one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a* Briton; the preſent Miniſtry therefore, are not *ſenſible and virtuous* men, unleſs an *unconſtitutional mode of taxing us*, is a characteriſtic of ſenſe and virtue.

But as the Gentleman aſks, *if one or two ſtrings are ſtrained, in order to deſtroy the harmony of government, why may not a third, or the whole?* So I aſk, in my turn, if the Miniſtry have demonſtrated that they were not men of ſenſe and virtue, when they *ſtrained one ſtring*, by *an unconſtitutional mode of taxing us, being certainly one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a* Briton, why ſhould they be conſidered as men of ſenſe and virtue, when *they ſtrain a third ſtring, or the whole*: and thereby, totally *deſtroy the harmony of government?* When (to allude to one of the Gentleman's metaphors, which perhaps he is fond of) we ſee a female laviſh of her favours to every man who comes in her way, we condemn her as an abandoned ſtrumpet; but when ſhe is kind only to one man, we entertain a more favourable opinion of her.

Having, as I expect, given a ſufficient anſwer to the Gentleman's firſt paragraph, I ſhall proceed to examine the caſe of the *Middleſex* and *London* petitions, and the conduct of the Lord Mayor, which ſtand the next in order in the Gentleman's letter.

And here, according to his uſual manner, he affirms that the freeholders of MIDDLESEX, and the LIVERY OF LONDON, from *being forward and intrepid aſſertors of liberty, have ſunk into a combined company of ſcurrilous and inflammatory declaimers.*

But how does the Gentleman prove this confident affirmation? He hath not told us, that his Majeſty gave an anſwer to theſe petitions; that they have been conſidered either by the Privy Council, or the Parliament; or that the charges contained in them have been diſproved, upon a legal and conſtitutional examination.

Theſe people, according to a fundamental privilege, ſecured to the ſubject by the BILL OF RIGHTS, preſented petitions to the King, containing many heavy charges againſt his Miniſters; till theſe charges are confuted, upon a fair and candid examination, can the Gentleman pronounce, with truth, that they are *demonſtrably falſe*, eſpecially when he confeſſes, he is *too remote from the ſcene of action, to form a faithful judgment of things?* Yet, ſays he, the *deſpicable figure the Lord Mayor cuts in his card to Lord* Holland, is a proof that the charge againſt that Nobleman is *demonſtrably falſe, and why may not the reſt be as deſtitute of truth as this?*

Since then the Gentleman has ſtated the conduct of the Lord Mayor as a convincing proof, that the petitioners *have ſunk into a combined company of* ſcurrilous and inflammatory declaimers; it will be neceſſary to examine the Lord Mayor's conduct, to ſee whether the *deſpicable figure he cuts in his card to Lord* Holland will ſerve the Gentleman's purpoſe or not.

The Livery of London, legally aſſembled, in their Common Hall, agreed upon a petition to the King, and deputed the Lord Mayor, their chief Magiſtrate, three of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, and their two Sheriffs, to preſent it. This petition contained many heavy charges againſt the King's Miniſters: One of which was, that they had, *inſtead of puniſhing, conferred honours on a Paymaſter, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.* Lord *Holland* wrote to the Lord Mayor to know if he was the Paymaſter cenſured. The Lord Mayor, with great prudence, evaded an eclairciſſement, leſt he ſhould make that perſonal, which was the act of the WHOLE Livery: And, thereby, draw Lord *Holland*'s reſentment upon himſelf ſingly; and, perhaps, have his anſwer to Lord *Holland*'s letter, conſtrued into a libel. He knew that words which had been uttered a thouſand times in the Houſe of Commons with impunity, had been puniſhed as an infamous libel when they appeared in a periodical paper: He had before him, many recent inſtances of the implacable diſpoſition of Miniſters; and he could not expect, after he had preſented ſuch a petition to the King, that the Miniſtry would keep any terms with him: He knew, if he ſubjected himſelf, as a private man, to Lord *Holland*'s reſentment, he had no poſſible way to defend himſelf, as all the documents neceſſary to prove the defalcation, were in the hands of the Miniſtry, Lord *Holland*'s faſt friends, or in his Lordſhip's own poſſeſſion. He therefore, with great wiſdom and judgment, determined not to make that a private diſpute, which was properly a national enquiry.

But this is not all: For what ſervice would it have been to Lord *Holland*, had the Lord Mayor informed him he was the perſon meant in the petition? Did not he know, from what Mr. *Beckford* ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, that he had been *hung out* as a *public defaulter of unaccounted millions*, long before this petition was preſented to the King? Why did he not vindicate himſelf upon Mr. *Beckford*'s charge, which was more eſpecially neceſſary, as the papers he ſent Mr. *Beckford* did NOT convince him that all he had heard was falſe? Why did he obtain the King's ſign manual to ſuſpend the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer? If he was innocent, why did he ſuffer any proceſs to iſſue from the Court of Exchequer to compel him to account for the forty millions he had the management of as Paymaſter, which it was his duty to do as a public officer, and honeſt man, without ſuch compulſion? Why did not he (as the Auditor aſks) ſtrike a due balance at the coming of every period, with ſuch perſpicuity, as would obviate all impediments? From theſe, and many ſuch queſtions, which might be collected from the accounts given in the public papers, of this Nobleman's conduct, as Paymaſter, it is indiſputable, that he muſt know, without the Lord Mayor's information, he was the perſon cenſured in the petition: And that it was the real deſign of his letter, to draw, from the Lord Mayor, ſome unguarded expreſſion which he might take advantage of, to puniſh him for *adopting the contents of the petition in his ſpeech to the King. He that hateth, diſſembleth with his lips, and layeth up deceit within him. When he ſpeaketh fair, believe him not: For there are ſeven abominations in his heart.* This advice of *Solomon*'s, the Lord Mayor very prudently followed, and thereby, eſcaped the ſnare that was laid to intrap him. Beſides, it was certainly improper for him to anſwer ſingly, to a queſtion in which the WHOLE Livery were concerned.

And now, let me aſk the Gentleman, whether the *deſpicable figure the Lord Mayor cuts in his card to Lord* Holland, is a proof, that the charge againſt the Paymaſter alluded to in the petition, is *demonſtrably falſe?* And if it is not, then whatever the Gentleman has ſaid relative to the Lord Mayor's conduct, cannot poſſibly be true.

Having fully expoſed the Gentleman's ſophiſtry and fallacious reaſoning upon the caſe of the Lord Mayor, and ſhewn that, inſtead of a *deſpicable*, he acted a wiſe and prudent part with Lord Holland; I will now examine the remainder of the Gentleman's letter.

And he gives us a piece of intelligence which is quite new to me: He ſays, *every article of grievance enumerated in the petition, has been canvaſſed over and over by the cool and diſpaſſionate pens of Senators, Lawyers, and Divines, and whatever appears atrocious in the repreſentation, is either falſe in general, or has been juſtified by law, or innumerable precedents.* If this is true, it will give me inexplicable concern: Becauſe one article of the petition relates to our grievances, as the Gentleman himſelf informs us. The apparent ſticklers for liberty at home, *ſays this intelligencer, take care, in all their complaints, to blend our grievances with their own; not that they look upon themſelves as galled by our burthens, but becauſe the unconſtitutional mode of taxing us, being certainly one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a Briton, it is hooked in to give imaginary grievances the air of reality; and even this could not be done without the aid of falſhood and diſloyalty, to render the taxation, if poſſible, more odious and diſguſting.*

This laſt paragraph, makes me hope the Gentleman has only flung out a piece of falſe intelligence, for a purpoſe he does not chuſe to declare openly, for he ſeems to have forgot what he had ſaid in the paſſage of his letter juſt before quoted. In that paſſage he tells us that EVERY article of grievance, enumerated in the petition, is either falſe in general, or had been juſtified by law, or innumerable precedents: But now he admits that ONE article, which immediately concerns America, is true; that the grievance is real; and the mode of taxing us, *unconſtitutional, and one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a Briton.* As then, by the Gentleman's own admiſſion, one article in the petition is demonſtrably true, why may not his intelligence as to every other article be as demonſtrably falſe? Why may not the reſt be as true as this? I argue according to the Gentleman's own method, which ſurely, as it is his, muſt carry conviction with it.

However, to connive at this, what ſentiments muſt we entertain of the Gentleman, when we hear him affirm with the utmoſt confidence, that the article in the petition, which charges the Miniſtry with "cauſing a revenue to be raiſed, by prerogative, in America," is an *aſſertion ſo notoriouſly falſe, that a bare negation will confute it?*

Has the Gentleman never heard of a Royal proclamation, which, by virtue of the prerogative alone, impoſed a duty of four and a half per cent upon all ſugars which are the produce of the new acquired iſlands in the Weſt Indies? Has he not heard that they are obliged to pay that duty at this time, according to the proclamation? If he has not heard this, he may be in ſome ſort excuſable, as his aſſertion proceeds from ignorance; though even in that caſe, it would be no great inſtance of his good breeding, to charge ſuch reſpectable bodies of men, as the freeholders of the firſt county, and firſt city in England, with aſſerting a *notorious falſhood* to their Sovereign. But if he has heard of the proclamation, what ſhall I ſay then?——I will ſay, in his own words, his confident aſſertion is ſo notoriouſly falſe, that a bare negation will confute it.

But here I muſt take notice of his illiberal treatment of our friends in England; *they take care, ſays he, in all their complaints, to blend our grievances with their own; not that they look upon themſelves as galled by our burthens, but they hook them in to give imaginary grievances the air of reality; and even this could not be done without the aid of falſhood and diſloyalty.* From whence did the Gentleman get this intelligence? He tells us that we, Americans, *are too remote from the ſcene of action, to form a faithful judgment of things;* and that *we pick up our politics by piece-meal, as they are retailed to us by the public prints.* Has he then, by any quotation from the public prints, proved a ſingle iota of this ungenerous charge? No, he has not been able to do it, even with the *aid of falſhood.* But ſuppoſe the people of England *do not look upon themſelves as galled by our burthens;* has not the Gentleman aſſigned a very ſtrong reaſon why they ſhould intereſt themſelves in our behalf? Has not he told us that the *unconſtitutional mode of taxing us,* is *one of the greateſt violations of the rights of a Briton?* and is not every Briton concerned, in intereſt, to oppoſe a meaſure, which is one of the greateſt violations of his rights, whether he lives upon this, or the other ſide of the atlantic? How then does the Gentleman know but this, and not the reaſon he has aſſigned, is their motive for *blending our grievances with their own?* He has given us no evidence to the contrary, but his own bare aſſertion; and, by this time, that may not be thought ſufficient.

If the Gentleman cannot eſtabliſh his principles, without advancing abſurdities, and abuſing the friends to America, he had better be ſilent. Indeed I am ſurprized to find a Virginian with ſuch principles; I thought no Virginian would cenſure the people of England for appearing as friends to America; I knew great numbers of my countrymen had entered into an aſſociation immediately after the diſſolution of the laſt Aſſembly, and ſolicited the friendſhip of their fellow ſubjects in Britain to ſecond us in our repreſentations againſt the grievances we complain of; and I expected their eſpouſing our cauſe would have been acknowledged with gratitude by every American. But I am miſtaken! We have ONE ungrateful American among us! Who, inſtead of thanks, renders abuſe to our kind benefactors.

This man I have endeavoured to detect in all his meanders and turnings, and to warn my countrymen not only againſt his falſe concluſions, but the vain premiſes alſo, from which he thinks they are ſo forcibly drawn.

And now, in imitation of Americanus in this, tho' I hope in no other inſtance, I will conclude with an exhortation.

Ceaſe, my countrymen, *to hear inſtruction that will cauſe you to err from the words of knowledge.* Let no virtuous American be won by the deceitful arguments and falſe aſſertions of a placeman: We are promiſed a removal of our grievances; let us not rely upon that promiſe till we ſee it warranted by authority: *The hypocrite with his mouth deſtroyeth his neighbour; but through knowledge ſhall the juſt be delivered.* When our grievances are removed, let the mutual confidence of Britons be reſtored; but even then, let us not relinquiſh our œconomy, which cannot be too long, nor too ſtrictly perſevered in: Let us totally root out from among us, every kind of luxury and extravagance, which deſtroy our happineſs, and are the bane of every virtue: Let us be loyal to our King, and dutiful to our Governors; but let us ſtedfaſtly adhere in our reſolutions, to defend our ineſtimable rights and liberties.

I will now, Mr. Printer, as an apology for this long letter, tell you a ſhort ſtory. A certain Henry Fitz Symonds, an Iriſh Jeſuit, ſent a challenge to the excellent and learned Archbiſhop Uſher, which was contained in half a ſheet of paper; and yet, it was ſo loaded with ſophiſtry and fallacies, that it coſt the Archbiſhop a large quarto before he could give a ſatisfactory anſwer to all the points contained in it.

AMERICANUS VERUS.

MANTUA, *July* 26.

THE celebrated Paoli will ſet out from hence, in a few days, for Vienna, it is ſaid, to have a command in the Emperor's ſervice.

Rome, July 26. The harveſt this year is very plentiful, and corn bears a very moderate price. We have likewiſe reaſon to hope that the vintage will prove fine.

Toulon, July 18. A courier is juſt arrived here from Paris with orders to the Intendant of the Marine, to ſend a number of veſſels to Corſica, in order to bring back 25 battalions of the King's troops.

Conſtantinople, July 3. It was reported ſome time ago, the Grand Signor had ordered the Grand Vizir to enter Poland, at the head of the Ottoman army. This was, at firſt, looked upon as ill grounded, but is ſince found to be conſiſtent with a manifeſto which the Porte has communicated to all the foreign Miniſters reſiding here, and by which the Grand Signor declares war againſt the King of Poland. Nevertheleſs, according to the laſt advices from Moldavia, the Grand Vizir, inſtead of marching into that kingdom himſelf, has ſent thither an army, under the command of Mehemet Pacha, Beglerbey of Romelia. It is pretended, that Count Potocki, one of the Chiefs of the Confederates of Bar, has engaged, in conſideration of 25,000 piaſtres, to deliver up to him the ſtrong fortreſs of Kaminieck.

From the Frontiers of Poland, July 28. Letters from Kaminieck, of the 18th inſtant, adviſe, that the great Ruſſian army is in full march to give battle to the Grand Vizir; ſo that we may ſoon expect great news.

Warſaw, July 29. The melancholy ſituation to which this kingdom is reduced is ſtill the ſame. The Confederates continue to commit all kind of exceſſes, the conſequences of which will long be felt by the provinces, where they are or have been. According to advices from Lithuania, their number is much diminiſhed, in that grand Dutchy, ſince the corps of the Sieur Bierzynſki was defeated by Prince Gallitzin. This Bierzynſki is the perſon who carried off ſome hundreds of the troops in the pay of Prince Radzivil. He is actually on the march towards Little Poland.

Almoſt all the poſts of the kingdom are ſtopt: Thoſe which come from Lemberg, Loblin, and Thorn, to Cracow, and to this city, arrive only by chance, and always much later, than has been cuſtomary. The letters from Breſlau have been brought hither, part open and torn. In thoſe places, where there are no Ruſſian troops, an infinite number of confederacies are to be found, which gain ſtrength daily.

We have received here the melancholy news that the town of Szlow, belonging to Prince Czartoryſki, hath been reduced almoſt to aſhes, by an accident. It is the moſt commercial town of Lithuania: The damage is calculated at above a million of crowns.

Peterſburg, July 18. The famous Count Tottleben, after having received his pardon, as has been mentioned, entered into the ſervice of the Empreſs, in quality of Major General, and will be employed in the army. He hath alſo been decorated with the Enſigns of the order of St. Anne. Beſides which he hath ſolicited the payment of the appointment of Major General from the moment of his having been put in confinement to this time. If her Majeſty ſhould grant him this favour, he will receive about 18,000 roubles.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 19.

THERE are more important ſubjects on the carpet at preſent, than have ever been before, matter of public diſcuſſion.

It is now ſaid that the friends of a noble Lord will be the firſt that will move in a great Aſſembly for his accounts to be laid before them, ſo confident are they of the rectitude of his proceedings.

A petition from the city of Weſtminſter was read on Wedneſday at the Globe Tavern in the Strand, and unanimouſly agreed to.

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that the Electors of Weſtminſter, have choſen the day that St. John the Baptiſt was beheaded, for their aſſembling in Weſtminſter-hall, to conſider of a petition to his Majeſty.

They write from Worceſter, that both the city and county are almoſt unanimous in forwarding a petition of grievances; though miniſterial influence has been greatly exerted to prevent it.

A letter from Bridgewater mentions, that at the meeting at the races for the ſaid town, the ſenſe of the Gentlemen then preſent was taken with regard to petitioning, who were all unanimous for a petition, and the Sheriff was deſired to advertiſe a county-meeting for that purpoſe.

A correſpondent deſires to know, that as the Miniſtry have ſeized on grants; cauſed America almoſt to prohibit trading with us; entirely overthrown the freedom of elections; and are now ſtriking a moſt powerful blow at the Eaſt India Company; what will be their next object!

On Monday the Rev. Dr. Dodd had the honour to preſent to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, a volume of ſermons on the "Duties of the Great," which their Majeſties have permitted him to dedicate to the Prince, and which were moſt graciouſly received.

By a letter from Alresford, near Wincheſter, we hear that the Duke of Beaufort is perfectly well, and that the Ducheſs is in a fair way of recovery.

A letter from a Gentleman at Edinburgh to his friend in York, ſays, "Many in our city are in mourning for the unhappy accident of the abutment of our new bridge ſuddenly giving way between eight and nine in the evening of the 3d inſtant. It reſembled much an earthquake; the ground gave way, and the few people who were then paſſing, were moſtly ſwallowed up as quick as thought, and buried in the rubbiſh. Two were carried to the ſtreet along with the ſide wall, and covered with great ſtones, but were afterwards taken out alive. A young Lady was pulled out of the earth when ſunk almoſt to the breaſt. The number that periſhed does not exceed five that we yet know of, but only two of their bodies are yet found, though the workmen are conſtantly employed in digging among the ruins. All that have ſuffered on this melancholy occaſion are trades people, except Mr. Fergus, writer, and his niece Miſs Dundas. Thus an object, pleaſurable to all the inhabitants, near finiſhed, and making a fine appearance, is now, all of a ſudden, become in great meaſure a ruin, for great apprehenſions are entertained about the ſufficiency of what remains of the building."

Yeſterday a meſſenger was ſent expreſs to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, at his ſeat at Whittlebury Foreſt in Northamptonſhire.

It is reported Lord Harcourt has received his letters of recall from the Court of Verſailles.

We hear that in conſequence of ſome intelligence received from Senegal, two men of war will ſoon ſail for the coaſt of Africa, for the better protection of that trade.

Letters from Hanover, dated Auguſt 8, ſay, "The Duke of Glouceſter arrived here the 3d inſtant, from the Court of Denmark, and propoſes to continue his journey the day after to-morrow. It is aſſured that his Royal Highneſs will not go to ſee any other Courts, but return directly to England."

Letters from Vienna, dated Auguſt 2, ſay, "The interview between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia gains more credit every day. The letters from Sileſia and Berlin, particularly mention that the Emperor will ſpend a few days at the camp, which is to be formed near Colin in Bohemia, conſiſting of eight regiments of infantry under the command of General Laudohn; and go from thence to Neiſs to meet the King of Pruſſia. It is aſſured that his Imperial Majeſty has deſired to ſee the exerciſe of the Pruſſian cavalry, and requeſted of the King of Pruſſia to bring with him General Seidlitz whom he particularly wiſhes to converſe with."

Letters arrived yeſterday from the continent adviſe, that the Ruſſians have taken Choczim, in which they found a conſiderable booty. The Grand Vizir's army had halted between Jaſſy and Bender, to wait for the Aſiatic reinforcements; but as Prince Gallitzin was in full march towards him, it was ſuppoſed a deciſive battle would be fought before they could join him.

We hear from Paris, that the epidemical ſickneſs among the French ſoldiers at Corſica increaſes daily, and carries off vaſt numbers, which has occaſioned the Court to ſend for moſt of the regiments employed in the conqueſt of that iſland back to France.

A morning paper ſays, a Right Honourable defaulter declared at his own table, within theſe few days, to ſeveral Gentlemen, that he was ſo far from being ſorry at the public arraignment of his honour and integrity, that he ſhould hold it as the happieſt incident of his life; being no ways doubtful, but that he ſhould clear himſelf from the imputation in a manner that would place him beyond the malice of his enemies, and ſeat him where they would leaſt of all wiſh him to be; namely, in the good opinion and confidence of the people.

On the 27th ult. at a numerous meeting of the Grand Jury and other Gentlemen of Cornwall, at the Aſſizes, a motion was made by Chriſtopher Harris, Eſq; and ſeconded by Philip Vyvyan, Eſq; for a general meeting of the county; which having met with oppoſition from only one or two preſent, the two worthy members for the county expreſſed their readineſs to attend his Majeſty with a petition.

On Wedneſday night laſt, at the meeting of the electors for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter at the Globe Tavern in the Strand, Robert Jones Eſq; of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, was in the chair, and made a very eloquent ſpeech; a letter from a certain patriotic Alderman, declaring his firm and determined reſolution to ſupport them, to the utmoſt of his power, was read, and met with univerſal approbation.

There will be no petition from the county of Hertford, as the Court party, being very powerful, have fruſtrated every attempt to aſſemble the Freeholders.

Mr. Wilkes had exactly eight months impriſonment to ſuffer from yeſterday.

Letters from Cork mention, that ſeveral outrages have been lately committed in the dead time of the night in that county, by a number of Rapparees, who are out in arms; they lately, on the Barony of Iveragh, deſtroyed eight bullocks, and 28 heifers, belonging to William Fuller, Eſq; by houghing and maiming them in a barbarous manner.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that it is thought the malecontents of Corſica only wait for the reimbarkation of the French troops, on their return home, to break out into open hoſtilities.

They write from Gibraltar, that two Salletine Zebecks, mounting twenty guns each, are now cruizing between the Streights mouth and Cape Rouge, on the African coaſt, and had taken ſeveral Portugueſe prizes.

We hear that this morning an expreſs was ſent off from the office of Admiralty, Charing-Croſs, to the Commiſſioners of the dock-yards of Portſmouth and Plymouth.

We hear Admiral Edgecome will be appointed to ſucceed Admiral Pye, in the command of the windward iſland ſquadron, in the Weſt Indies.

It is now confidently ſaid that Weſtminſter-hall will not be ſhut againſt the Electors of Weſtminſter, who have appointed a meeting there next Tueſday to conſider of a petition to his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of affairs; and further that no ſuch ſtep was ever intended.

We hear that on Tueſday, the inventor of the machine to travel without horſes, laid a wager of 200 guineas to 100, at Gerrard's Hall-inn, in Baſinglane, with an eminent merchant, that his ſaid machine ſhould arrive at York ſooner than the York waggon, which is to be determined next week.

Laſt night about nine o'clock a fire broke out in the apartments of Mr. Dell, orrice-weaver in Bridewell which were entirely conſumed, together with his ſon's of the ſame trade, Mr. Sharpe's, needlemaker, and Mr. Wingfield's, braſs founder; beſides ſeveral others much damaged. It burnt with great fury for a conſiderable time, during which no water could be procured. It is ſaid to have been owing to a candle's ſetting fire to the curtains, left after putting the children to bed.

Letters from Briſtol mention, that a young Gentleman, having made too free with his father's money, ſhot himſelf publicly in Corn-ſtreet.

A few days ago an emetic was adminiſtered to the Right Honourable Lord Holland, and to the ſurprize of all preſent, he caſt up *One Million* ſterling. His phyſicians ordered the emetic to be continued every month till December, 1772, when *Forty Millions*, at preſent unaccounted for, will be returned without intereſt.

The following circumſtances attended the robbery of Lord Weymouth.——His Lordſhip, with his Lady, was riding in their coach down Ember Lane, near Mr. Onſlow's in Surry, when the highwayman firſt rode by the coach, and at the ſame time pulled out a piſtol, which only Lady Weymouth ſeeing, ſhe immediately cried out, "See the Piſtol!" and fainted away; on this Lord Weymouth directly threw his purſe out of the coach door, wherein were twenty guineas, and ordered the fellow to ride off as faſt as poſſible. It is ſaid, this highwayman was convicted of a robbery, and ſentenced for tranſportation, about ſix months ago, but received his Majeſty's pardon, ſigned by Lord Weymouth, which in ſome reſpect verifies the old proverb, *Save a rogue from the gallows, and he'll cut your throat.*

Deal, August 16. Remain in the Downs the ſhips as per laſt, and the Theodorick, Wylie, for Virginia.

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, *Auguſt* 26.

One thing is amazingly ſingular, not a ſingle merchant ſtore is left in the whole place.—All the granaries with their contents, were deſtroyed; 27,000 barrels of ſalt proviſions, 14,000 buſhels of corn, and 1000 tierces of rice were deſtroyed. The rent-roll of the town is 37,000l. currency per annum, 18,000l. of which is deſtroyed, which, at twelve and an half years purchaſe, amounts to 225,000l. The other damages ſuſtained by the loſs of proviſions, goods, and devaſtation of buildings amounts to a far greater ſum, ſo that according to the moſt moderate computation, the whole cannot be leſs than *three hundred thouſand pounds* ſterling.

Thus fell St. John's, the metropolis of an iſland, the pride and glory of her ſiſters, the ſeat of induſtry, the nurſe of merchants, the beloved manſion of generous hoſpitality, and the central mart of the Weſt-Indies! Whoſe harbour was ever crouded with fleets from the four winds, and whoſe wealth and grandeur was equalled by no place of its magnitude. Yeſterday, an opulent rich well built town; to-day a pile of ruins, confuſion, and ſmoaky aſhes! Yeſterday, its inhabitants giving each other a chearful good-morrow; to-day meeting with tears and dejection in their countenances, reciprocally recounting their loſſes to each other, and can hardly trace the veſtiges of their late habitations. Let ſuch as were not ſpectators to the tremendous ſcene, only figure to themſelves the circumference of ſuch a flame, the noiſe and craſh of houſes falling, the frequent dreadful exploſions of others blown up, the convulſ'd vortex of fiery flakes in the air, with the ſhrieks and lamentations of the unhappy ſufferers, intermixt with the yellings of the Negro ſavages; I ſay, let them paint these in their imaginations, and with-hold their pity and commiſeration if they can.—In ſhort, the ruins of the place would beggar all deſcription; for 'tis impoſſible by words, to raiſe an adequate idea of our diſtreſſes.

May other nations who read the fate and fall of this hapleſs place, without further ſupplication, think on its diſtreſſes, and exert their influence in contributing to its relief; perhaps the dejected inhabitants of St. John's may yet be able to raiſe its walls from their rubbiſh and ruins, and may God aſſiſt and proſper their endeavours.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 19.

A Gentleman from one of the frontier counties informs us that they are in daily apprehenſions of an Indian war, in conſequence of the late murders committed on thoſe people.

Mr. PRINTER,

Be pleaſed to give the following a place in your paper. Your's, ARISTIDES.

IF I miſtake not, the time draws near, when executions are to iſſue againſt the eſtate of the late Treaſurer, for the large arrears due to this country; I therefore, Sir, flatter myſelf we ſhall no longer be amuſed with memorials, and I know not what, which are nothing to the purpoſe. No indulgence ſhould be given, no, not a moment longer than his executors have already experienced; but his eſtate, or ſo much of it, as will ſatisfy the debt, ſhould be immediately ſold, that other creditors may know what is likely to fall to their ſhare; for as things have hitherto been conducted, I ſee no proſpect of its ever being paid.

I hope no man will think the writer of this void of humanity. Shew me a wretch reduced to poverty and diſtreſs by misfortunes, no one will feel more anxiety, none relieve with more liberality, as far as my little power extends. But he who is intruſted by his country, and wantonly betrays that truſt, and proſtitutes his honour for his own private emolument, has no right to expect that the virtues of humanity will be ſhewn to himſelf, while living, or to his eſtate, when dead. Certainly, Mr. Printer, none can! It would be encouraging others to follow the ſame infamous traffic, a traffic big with ruin and diſgrace.

WESTMORELAND, *September* 28, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

INEVER yet have ſeen, nor till lately ever knew of your publication, concerning the picture of Lord CHATHAM preſented to the Gentlemen of this county by EDMUND JENNINGS, Eſq; of London. I underſtand you mention this picture as obtained by ſubſcription, when the truth is, that the generous attachment of Mr. JENNINGS to liberty, his native country, and their great defender, influenced him, at his private expence, to preſent this picture of Lord CHATHAM to the Gentlemen of Weſtmoreland. Your miſinformation has ariſen, I conjecture, from a ſubſcribed ſum of money having been ſent to London for Lord CAMDEN's portrait, which gratitude, and a juſt ſenſe of the great ſupport the American cauſe received from that noble Lord, made the Gentlemen here wiſh to obtain.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

Mr. RIND,

Your giving the following a place in your next paper, will oblige one of your conſtant readers.

I WAS much pleaſed to find in your paper, of the 14th of September, a piece, which contained not only ſome delicate ſtrokes of genuine wit, but ſeveral curious and truly ingenious obſervations and remarks, on the late *extraordinary* comet. The author, beſides accurately determining its direction, has furniſhed ſuch excellent materials, and pointed out ſuch clear and eaſy methods for aſcertaining its magnitude, place, and velocity, that I ſhall conclude XY and TV, notwithſtanding all they have wrote upon "the ſubject of Venus' tranſit," know nothing of aſtronomy, or at leaſt of the "doctrine of comets," if they do not determine them, and afterwards inform us whether this is a new, or an old comet, fix its period, and ſhew us its true trajectory *in a type.* I almoſt think the piece was wrote with the deſign of engaging them in this buſineſs, and aſſiſting them in the execution of it, though the great modeſty of the author has hindered him from ſpeaking out. He hinted that his performance "might poſſibly divert them from an unnatural conteſt," and very probably intended that it ſhould help them "to entertain your readers with *ſomething* new." He tells them, that the comet was "of a magnitude *ſomething* exceeding the ſtars about it, in the Heavens." If, therefore, TV and XY know the magnitude of thoſe ſtars, and can find out the quantity of this *ſomething*, they will have the real magnitude of the comet. Its place they may at once diſcover, as he has ſhewn on what point of the compaſs it riſes, and the exact time of its riſing. They have its direction, which he ſays was "*ſomething* of a weſtern courſe." Let them not doubt the truth of this: He ſaw it riſe in the eaſt, and moſt rapidly wing its way weſtward. He clearly ſaw, "that in one hour the comet would travel over as large a ſpace of the Heavens, as the ſeven ſtars could do in three;" and from that, well obſerves that its velocity muſt be to the "quickneſs of their motion," in the proportion of "one to three," and "not of three to one," which would have been the error of a "common dipper" in aſtronomy, who would never have conſidered that the proportion muſt be inverted, becauſe the comet was "in *ſomething* of a retrograde part of its own erratic courſe." When therefore theſe "two aſtronomical heroes" have aſcertained the velocity of the ſeven ſtars, they may, by the ſingle rule of three alone, find the true velocity of the comet. In ſhort, they may not only determine its period, &c. but give us *now* a compleat theory of comets. Every difficulty relating to the direction of their tails is entirely removed by this ſecond NEWTON, in his happy ſimile of the dark lanthorn! Who, that has ſeen a dark lanthorn, can read it without immediately comprehending the nature of a comet, and the manner of its "puſhing its own emitted rays before it."—I am really ſorry his fancy was hindered by his eye, from truly determining the length of its tail, as *it*, no doubt, would have enabled him to have been as exact in this, as in his other uſeful remarks. But though this loſs cannot be now remedied, it may convey no unuſeful hint to future obſervers. It may caution them to ſhut their eyes, when they are taking obſervations, that their fancy may be in no danger of being deceived, and may convince them of the error we have hitherto laboured under, viz. that of uſing our eyes on ſuch occaſions, and rejecting the more certain aid of fancy.

A. B.

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33 The Virginian, Capt. Aſelby, and the Briſtol, Capt. Howell, both from Briſtol, are arrived; the former in James river, and the latter in York river.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt the following criminals were brought to the bar of the General Court to take their trials, viz.

Robert Ebbidge, from York, for grand larceny; guilty. John Brown, and John Scott, from Accomack, for grand larceny; guilty. Nathaniel Hoggatt, from Cumberland, for felony; guilty. Thomas Brown, alias Burk, from Henrico, for felony; guilty. John Johnſon, from Fairfax, for felony; guilty. John Garland, from Suſſex, for felony; guilty. John Wilſon, from Suffolk, for felony; acquitted. Richard Steward, from Fairfax, for felony; acquitted. Richard Davis, from Orange, for felony; acquitted. John Holles, from Loudoun, for felony; acquitted.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By his EXCELLENCY
The Right Honourable NORBORNE
Baron de BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid colony and dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information upon oath, that ſeveral Indians of the Six Nations, have been murdered within the limits of this government, in open violation of the laws of this colony, and contrary to the treaties known to ſubſiſt between his Majeſty and thoſe people: That the perpetrators of theſe atrocious offences may be puniſhed according to their demerit, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, hereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for the apprehending and bringing to juſtice, each of the following perſons, to wit, *Henry Judey* and *John Ryan*, otherwiſe called *Crow Ryan*, charged with being principally concerned in the ſaid outrages, and FIFTY POUNDS for every one who ſhall be convicted of having been aiding or aſſiſting therein. And I do hereby ſtrictly require and command all Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Conſtables, all Officers civil and military, and all his Majeſty's other liege people, to be aiding and aſſiſting in apprehending and bringing to juſtice the ſaid offenders.

GIVEN under my hand, at Williamſburg, *this 19th day of* October, 1769, *and in the ninth year of his Majeſty's reign.*

BOTETOURT.

TREASURY OFFICE, 18th *Oct.* 1769.

THE Duty of two Shillings *per* Hogſhead on all TOBACCO exported ceaſes after the 20th of this Month.

To prevent Diſappointments and remove every reaſonable Ground of Complaint, I hereby give Notice that my Office will be open from Sun Riſe till two o'Clock throughout the Court and Aſſembly.

RO: C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

*** *For more* NEWS *and* NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the* SUPPLEMENT.

JOHN DRAPER,
SMITH *and* FARRIER,
In the Main Street, *Williamsburg*,

HAS with great ſucceſs made trial of a certain MEDICINE, very ſalutary in preſerving from, or reſtoring thoſe who have already catched the diſtemper, which now rages ſo generally. The above MEDICINE may be had of ſaid *Draper*, who will undertake to cure this, and other diſorders incident to cattle.

⁂ No CURE no PAY.

On Wedneſday *the* 22*d of* November *next, at the houſe and plantation of* WILLIAM KENNON, *in* Charles City *county, will be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder,*

THE whole ESTATE both real and perſonal of the ſaid *William Kennon* (his mines excepted) in purſuance of a decree of the Court of Huſtings, for the payment of his debts.

The PERSONAL ESTATE conſiſts of upwards of eighty SLAVES, men, women, and children; beds, houſhold furniture, plate, linen, a coach, utenſils of huſbandry, and other uſeful articles.

The REAL ESTATE conſiſts of about 4000 acres of fee ſimple LAND, and 1800 acres of entailed LAND, with a detached tract of 4 acres, on *Moyſer's* creek, with a griſt mill thereon; the whole lands lying in *Charles City*. The lands will be ſurveyed, and for the accommodation of purchaſers, will be laid off in lots of about 200 acres, and the ſale to continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſers of the perſonal eſtate; and 12 months credit the purchaſers of the lands, giving bond and ſecurity to the mortgagees.

WAYLES & HARDYMAN.

⁂ The overſeer living on the premiſes, will be ready to ſhew them at any time before the day of ſale. Where plots of the diviſion, &c. may be viewed.

CHAPPAWAMSICK, *Sept.* 11, 1769.

In order to pay the ſubſcriber's debts, will be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the* 27*th day of* November *next, at the ſubſcriber's quarter, called* Hollingſworth, *near* Leeſburg, *in* Loudoun *county,*

Sixty-ſeven SLAVES,

CONSISTING of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, and large ſtocks of cattle, horſes, mares, and colts, ſome of the latter of which are blooded; the ſale to continue till all are ſold. And on *Monday* the 4th day of *December* following, will be SOLD, for ready money, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation in *Stafford* county, Thirty-eight SLAVES, amongſt which are ſome very valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants; as theſe ſlaves have been chiefly my own purchaſe, they are in general very likely. At the above places will be rented, for a term not to exceed fourteen years, ſeven thouſand acres of very valuable LAND, to be laid off in lots of one hundred acres each, in ſuch a manner that twenty of the lots will have good improvements on them for cropping immediately; and two years rent free will be allowed for thoſe unimproved. Had I ſhewn as little indulgence to my debtors, as ſome of my creditors have ſhewn me, this advertiſement had never appeared. If thoſe indebted to me, will now act with common humanity, by paying me in their reſpective balances, which are too trifling to put them to any inconvenience to pay, but when added together will amount to near double what I owe, the above ſale will yet be prevented. If it ſhould, I ſhall moſt thankfully acknowledge the favour, and countermand this advertiſement by another. But if no ſuch advertiſement appears, the public may depend upon the ſales proceeding, for, however injurious it may be to me to break up my plantations, after ſettling them at ſo great an expence as I have done, and at a time when they are juſt beginning to be profitable, yet even this inconvenience is not equal to that of being dunned for money I cannot pay; a diſtreſs, in my opinion, leſs tolerable than any other evil whatever.

THOMSON MASON.

To be SOLD *for ready money, at* Rover's Delight, *in* Fairfax *county, on* Monday *the* 23*d inſt.* (October)

A TRACT of valuable LAND in ſaid county, lying on *Potowmack* river, adjoining to the land on which the ſubſcriber now keeps ferry, and very fit for farming. On the premiſes is a large barn, 60 feet by 30, framed and ſhingled; eight framed barracks 16 feet ſquare; a large corn-houſe, and ſundry other houſes, with a good fiſhery appertaining. At the ſame time and place, and upon the ſame terms, will likewiſe be ſold, about twenty-five choice SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Alſo ſundry horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; together with various kinds of houſhold furniture, and implements of huſbandry. The money ariſing from the ſales to be paid into the hands of *George Waſhington*, Eſq;

2 JOHN POSEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Oct.* 1, 1769.

THE truſtees of the debts and effects of *James Hoart*, deceaſed, having found it impoſſible to make a final ſettlement of the affairs of that eſtate in a ſhort time, have thought it moſt for the intereſt of all perſons concerned, to diſpoſe of the remainder of thoſe debts and effects, at public ſale, for the benefit of the creditors intitled thereto, under the deed of truſt. This is therefore to give notice, that the ſame will be expoſed to ſale before Mr. *Hay's* door, on the 28th of this month. Soon after this ſale the laſt dividend will be made among the creditors.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at the town of* Dumfries, *in* Prince William *county, on* Thurſday *the* 16*th day of* November *next,*

THE BRENTON Tract of LAND containing about 7000 acres, in parcels, as will be then thought beſt for the purpoſes expreſſed in a deed of truſt from Meſſ. *George Brent* and *Robert Brent* to the firſt three ſubſcribers, and from Mr. *George Brent* to the other ſubſcribers. The ſale being now jointly advertiſed by all the truſtees, who will join in the deeds, thoſe inclinable to purchaſe may be aſſured of meeting with no diſappointment. Time of payment will be given for part of the money.

WILLIAM BRENT,
DANIEL CARROLL, } TRUSTEES.
HENRY ROZIER.
HECTOR ROSS,
JOHN GIBSON, } TRUSTEES for the creditors of
WILLIAM CARR. } *Mr. Robert Brent.*

SHOCKOE, *Auguſt* 26, 1769.

We have juſt arrived in the LORD CLIVE,

A NEAT aſſortment of *fall goods*, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, DUFFILS, BEARSKINS, BATH COATING, with ſuitable TRIMMINGS; alſo DUTCH and BED BLANKETS, KERSEYS, COTTONS, and HALF-THICKS, which we will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit.

tf. STORRS & ELLIS.

MARYLAND, *Auguſt* 27, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September* next, at his houſe, which ſtands about the diſtance of one half mile from *Baltimore* town, on a healthy ſituation with an agreeable proſpect. The price as before; two piſtoles for inoculation, and twenty ſhillings per week for board. As the ſickneſs is ſo trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to ſix pounds fourteen ſhillings, current money, and may be inoculated with ſafety in any month, except *July* and *Auguſt*.

I ſhall be obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciouſly dealt with. I flatter myſelf I have inoculated as many, and with as much ſucceſs, as any man on the continent. Thoſe who intend coming, are deſired not to alter their diet, or uſe any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwiſe.

HENRY STEVENSON.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 7000 acres of LAND in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Peterſburg*. Alſo about 1600 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, within 60 miles of *Peterſburg*. There are ſeveral plantations on theſe tracts, and great part of the ſoil is exceeding good. For terms apply to

tf. R. RUFFIN.

HANOVER Town, *Sept.* 14, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony early in the enſuing ſpring, gives this timeous notice, that all perſons indebted to Meſſ. *Cochrane, Donald*, and company, may come and ſettle their accounts with him betwixt and the firſt of *January* next, his reſidence in the colony after that time being very uncertain. As the accounts are now long due, he expects every perſon will give bonds for their reſpective balances, and ſecurity if required. Some diſputes having ariſen after Mr. *M'Douall* left the country, owing to thoſe indebted neglecting to ſettle with him, it is now expected every perſon concerned will pay proper regard to this advertiſement, as no indulgence will afterwards be allowed. The outſtanding debts, at my departure, will be delivered over to Mr. *John Johnſon*, who is properly authorized to ſettle and collect the ſame.

tf. A. DONALD.

To be SOLD *at public auction, on* Tueſday *the twenty-firſt of* November *next,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, in *Cople* pariſh, *Weſtmoreland* county, containing four hundred and ten acres, equal in quality to any land in the *Northern Neck*, lying perfectly level through the whole, and loaded with timber. It is convenient to church and ſeveral good mills, as alſo to *Potowmack* river, where a quantity of fiſh and oyſters may be had with very little trouble. An indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, by

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

BEING poſſeſſed of an over proportion of lands, with ſlaves, and in want of money to proſecute my trade with more credit and reputation than at preſent I am capable of doing, I therefore propoſe ſelling the following tracts, viz. in *Mecklenburg* county one of 490, and another of 375 acres, both high ground, excellent ſoil for tobacco, and improved ſufficient for five hands each. In *Charlotte* county one of 800, a ſecond of 655, and a third of 400 acres; the firſt chiefly high ground, with a large plantation, and a ſufficient number of convenient houſes, in good order for ſeven or eight hands, and in quality equal to the *Finny* wood land, ſo univerſally remarkable for tobacco; the ſecond upon the river *Roanoke*, both high and low grounds, each kind exceeding fine, and improved with freſh cleared ground, under good fences, ſufficient for ſix hands; houſes, &c. new and in good order, ſufficient for the ſame number of hands alſo; and the third upon a large creek, which affords low grounds about one quarter of the tract, the other three quarters high lands, and both in general very fine, has no improvements, except a ſmall houſe and plantation [illegible].

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe all, or either of the aforeſaid lands, may be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, upon *Finny Wood*, in *Charlotte* county.

MATTHEW MARABLE.

June 4, 1769.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on *Tueſday* the 16th of laſt month, two likely chair horſes, the one a middle, and the other a bright bay. The middle bay is near 14 hands and a half high; the bright bay about 14 hands and an inch. One of them is branded on the near buttock, but the mark I do not remember. They have [illegible] and bob tails, were lately the property of [illegible] *Ball* of *Lancaſter*, and I imagine may [illegible] that way, if they are not ſtolen. Whoever will bring theſe horſes to me, at *Falmouth*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, or TWENTY SHILLINGS to inform me where they are, ſo that I may get them again; and as I am apprehenſive they may be ſtolen, I will give TEN POUNDS to any perſon who will ſecure and convict the thief.

GA[illegible]WSON.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from JAMES WHALEY, overſeer, TOM, a Negro Man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, and well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, he has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of cloathing but his common working dreſs, was died brown cotton; he managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately; he is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall receive the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, Five Pounds; and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to m[illegible] Twenty Pounds current money reward, paid by

HENRY LEE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the Firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Virginia Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1769. No. 180.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 1.

THERE is a man now living, who having almoſt undone himſelf by his vices, like a loſing gameſter grown deſperate, that lays all upon one ſtake, made a ſtrong puſh to get himſelf returned to Parliament; being reproached by his brother for throwing away his money when he had *ſo* little left, he anſwered he did it for that very reaſon, for unleſs he got into Parliament he could not live like a Gentleman, and that an acquaintance of his had made *Cent. per Cent.* of his money that way; that if he carried his election he ſhould do the ſame, if not it was but ſtarving a little the ſooner.

It happened, at a certain time in Rome, that ſeveral [illegible] citizens, touched with the hardſhips [illegible] ſuffered under the tyranny of that [illegible] *Cardinal Caſca*, laid hold of all [illegible] relating to his Holineſs, the [illegible] *and the abuſes in the* [illegible] *treaſure*; when it was [illegible] to his Holineſs, and [illegible] he had [illegible] enemies, who [illegible] but becauſe they [illegible] to the family of his Holineſs, [illegible] they endeavoured to ruin him in [illegible] that they might have an opportunity [illegible]; that [illegible] the public treaſure was never [illegible] he would convince his [illegible] ſtate of it before him, if he [illegible] very plauſible in the ears of [illegible] who *underſtand nothing* [illegible] of any thing elſe. [illegible] public accounts a [illegible]—And yet [illegible] in a year, [illegible] *evil* [illegible] of Harry the Fourth [illegible] in all [illegible] England; [illegible] prayers [illegible] obtain [illegible] *for the Day*.

[illegible] T E R.

[illegible] good and bad Miniſters [illegible] making up of accounts, [illegible] the following ſtory of the Fox and [illegible] from *Æſop*, by Sir ROGER [illegible] with his reflections upon it, [illegible] at your ſervice. T. S.

A [illegible] fox made a hard ſhift to [illegible] his body into a hen rooſt; and when [illegible] ſtuffed his guts well, he ſqueezed hard [illegible] again, but the hole was too little for him. There was a weazel a pretty way off, that [illegible] at him all this while: Brother Reynard, [illegible] your belly was empty when you went in, [illegible] e'en ſtay till your belly is empty again, [illegible] come out.

REFLECTION.

The fox's caſe [illegible] that of many a public Miniſter, who [illegible] empty in; but when he hath crammed his guts [illegible] he is fain to ſqueeze hard before he can get out again, and glad to compound with his very ſkin for his carcaſe.

BOSTON, *September* 18.

We hear that a perſon who had informed againſt a merchant at New-Haven, reſpecting a veſſel then in the Weſt-Indies, was ſent for by the principal people there, he living 4 miles from town, and brought in about 5 minutes: They ordered him to the middle of the town ſquare, and being exalted on an eminence, acknowledged his fault, promiſed never to offend again: A frock was put on him which they tarred, then emptying two pillars of feathers on him, and fixing a pair of horns on his head, was ſent about his buſineſs: He ran off as faſt as he could, in this ignominious dreſs; but not the leaſt harm was done to his body.

On Friday laſt a coaſter, belonging to Scituate, was paſſing one of the ſhips of war, in this harbour, when they douſed their main ſail, but it not being quite to the ſatisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the ſhip, they ſent their boat on board, and upon the Officer's ſtepping upon the ſloop's deck, he immediately drew a cutlaſs, with which he ſtruck the maſter of the coaſter on the cheek, which cut a gaſh near three inches long, after which he damned him for not ſhewing more reſpect to the King's ſhip, and then cut the halliards of the main ſail, and let the ſail run down upon deck. We are told that the coaſter applied to the Lieutenant Governor for his advice and aſſiſtance in procuring redreſs for this naval and inſolent, but now a days too common, treatment, given ſome of his Majeſty's American ſubjects.—We do not yet learn how his Honor adviſed or condeſcended on this occaſion.

NEWPORT, *Sept.* 15.

By ſeveral accounts of the Comet, lately publiſhed, it ſeems as though the writers thought to frighten people into a preparation for death; with regard to which, we would juſt obſerve, that a preparation for death, produced from mere fear, inſtead of love to God and a rational ſenſe of duty, is ſeldom laſting, if the frightened ſurvive the fear; and that, ſhould they be taken off in their fright, it is much to be doubted, whether a preparation made juſt at that inſtant would gain them admiſſion into Heaven. But, inſtead of frightening people into a preparation for death, ſuppoſe ſuch accounts ſhould frighten [illegible] out of their ſenſes, or out of the world, with what a vaſt ſhare of pungent reflection [illegible] ſuch accounts be rewarded, for their [illegible] predictions which are about as likely [illegible] the ſky ſhould fall, and [illegible]. In a word, we don't imagine there is any more danger from the Comet which lately appeared, and perhaps will ſoon appear again, than [illegible] of the moon, notwithſtanding [illegible] prognoſticators may [illegible] in theſe things as they [illegible] that the world will [illegible] living:—Think [illegible] and you will not be [illegible] by the [illegible] of every dabbler in [illegible] predictions of your [illegible] in aſtrology, which only tend to fill the world with [illegible] and ſuperſtition."

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 19.

Laſt Monday [illegible] in Loudoun county, Capt. WILLIAM [illegible] a Gentleman who was [illegible] in the [illegible] Indian war, and whoſe death is lamented by [illegible] acquaintances, [illegible] poor, to whom he was a [illegible] and [illegible].

THE Gentlemen who have the ASSOCIATION PAPERS, in the different counties, will be pleaſed to ſend the number of ſubſcribers in their reſpective counties, to Mr. *Rind's* Office, before the [illegible] of this inſtant *October*.

RICHARD [illegible]

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, who is capable, and well qualified, for keeping the accounts either of a freeholder or merchant; or would be glad to be engaged as a copy-clerk, by any Gentleman of the Law. Thoſe who will employ him may rely on the utmoſt diligence, and may depend upon a faithful diſcharge of the duty and truſt repoſed in him.

Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

To be SOLD, *for ready money*,

A Very valuable young Negro man, who underſtands cleaning of a houſe, and is well qualified to wait on a ſingle Gentleman, or a family, a very good gardener, and a tolerable good cook, butcher, and plaiſterer, and in ſhort very handy at any thing. He is alſo ſober, very honeſt, and can play on the violin. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

NORFOLK, *October* 17, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber has for SALE, a parcel of choice MADEIRA WINES, of the *New-York* quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, that he will ſell very reaſonably.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.

[JUST PUBLISHED]
THE WHOLE
BODY OF LAWS
NOW IN FORCE
IN THIS
COLONY:
TOGETHER WITH A
COMPLETE INDEX.
WILLIAM RIND.

ALL perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. *E. P. Chamberlayne*, are deſired to make them immediately known to

REBECCA CHAMBERLAYNE,
P. W. CLAIBORNE,
R. S. TAYLOR, } Ex^rs.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, *Sept.* 24, 1769.

THE ſubſcribers being impowered by *Bartholomew Pomeroy*, Eſq; of *London*, aſſignee to the late *John Philpot*, & Co. merchants, of the ſame place, to receive all debts due to the ſaid *Philpot*, & Co. in *Virginia*, as well as *Maryland*, have to beg of thoſe that are indebted to the aforeſaid *John Philpot*, & Co. that they will make immediate payment.

FRANK LEEKE,
RALPH FOSTER.

N. B. One of us will certainly attend the next General Court at *Williamſburg*.

To be LET *on charter, for any part of* EUROPE,

THE brig VENUS, *James Grayſon*, maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 250 hhds. or 4000 buſhels. For terms apply to *Thomas Newton* and ſon, or ſaid maſter.

FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 8, 1769.

To be SOLD, *for the benefit of the inſurers, on* Monday *the* 6th *of* November, *being* SPOTSYLVANIA *court day*,

ABOUT 3000 yards of damaged *Britiſh* OZNABRIGS, which was imported in the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *William Kerr*, from *Glaſgow*.

BENNETT & BROWNE.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 19th *inſtant, for ready money, at* Glouceſter *court-houſe*,

A VALUABLE Negro man named TONEY, in the poſſeſſion of Dr. *Thomas Clayton*, and taken by execution. He was formerly the property of Mr. *William Kennon*, and ſold by him to the ſaid *Clayton*. Therefore if any perſon has a right or claim to the ſaid ſlave, they are deſired to make it known, at or before the day of ſale, to the ſheriff.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a decree of the Honourable the General Court, at* Fauquier *court-houſe, on the* 4th Monday *in* November *next, being court day, for ready money*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about three hundred acres, adjoining to *George Neavil*, near the ſaid court-houſe: It was formerly part of a tract called *Pageland*, belonging to *Armiſtead Churchill*, Eſq; and ſold by *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and Col. *Lewis Burwell*, under a decree of *Fauquier* county court, to Mr. *Duff Green*, who dying before the land was conveyed or paid for, is now to be ſold again. A conveyance will be made by Col. *Burwell*, the adminiſtrators of Mr. *Robinſon*, the ſons of Col. *Churchill*, and the adminiſtrators of Mr. *Green*; and poſſeſſion delivered immediately. Mr. *Neavil* will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 19, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

Be pleaſed to give the following a place in your Gazette, and you'll oblige your humble ſervant.

WILLIAM SMITH.

QUESTION.

WHETHER is or is not the pooreſt men as juſtly entitled to the liberty of the preſs, as the richeſt; when they have a juſt cauſe to complain of an infringement of their juſt rights and liberties?

I am, and ever will remain, the impartial public's much obliged and obedient humble ſervant, *But the partial few I deſpiſe!*

WILLIAM SMITH.

⁂ The above hint is given to ſome partial perſons in this city.

CABIN-POINT, *October* 13, 1769.

NOW on the STOCKS, near this place, a SCHOONER, about 58 tons, which will be launched in a ſhort time. Laſt ſpring I made an engagement with *Alexander Murray* (late of this place) for this veſſel, who ſince went to the Eaſtern ſhore. If Mr. *Murray* does not appear by the 30th inſtant, I ſhall diſpoſe of the ſaid veſſel to ſome other perſon. The length of the keel is 36 feet ſtraight, beam 17 feet, depth 7½ feet, full built, is of the beſt ſeaſoned white oak, and faithfully done.

JOHN COCKE.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of *John Worſham*, ſen. deceaſed, late of *Bermuda Hundred*, are deſired to come immediately and ſettle, and pay off their accounts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, that we may be able to ſettle the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible. Alſo to be rented for a term of years, on the 25th inſtant, on the premiſes, the ORDINARY at *Bermuda Hundred*, and to be entered on the firſt of *December* next. Likewiſe to be SOLD, ſundry HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on the ſaid firſt day of *December*.

WILLIAM GILES,
THOMAS WORSHAM. } Ex^rs.

⁂ Mrs. *Worſham* will receive any debts due the eſtate, and her receipts will be good for the ſame.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives NOTICE, that he is employed by ſeveral Gentlemen to collect debts due to them in the provinces ſouthward, which will cauſe him to be ſome months out of this colony. He therefore requires all perſons to whom he is indebted to bring in their demands by the 10th day of *December* next. The terms which I collect at are one half of the debts under fifty pounds, and one fourth of debts above fifty pounds. Any perſon inclinable to employ me on theſe terms, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by delivering proper authority to me, at my houſe in *Mecklenburg* county, in *Virginia*, at any time before the 15th day of *December*, 1769. 3

BENJAMIN BAIRD.

GREENWICH, in *Glouceſter*, *Oct.* 13, 1769.

CARRIED away from my landing by the late ſtorm, a large new PETTIAUGER, built of pine, compleatly finiſhed, 28 feet long, and upwards of 3 feet wide. Has thoal blocks for two pair of oars, irons fixed for a rudder, is decked in the ſtern, and a crack down it. Whoever will inform where ſhe is, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, from

JOHN FOX.

OCTOBER 9, 1769.

THERE is now in the gaol of *Stafford* county, a Negro fellow who anſwers by the name of DICK; he was committed *June* was twelve months, and continued in priſon two months, and was then delivered to a conſtable, and paſſed through the hands of ſeveral conſtables, and in ſome time after he was brought back again, I refuſed to have any thing to ſay to him. He tarried ſome time about the plantation, and then went off, and was gone a conſiderable time, was then ſent back by a ſecond mittimus by the name of *Jack*. After he had been in priſon the other two months the weather was ſo hard I was obliged to let him out and cloath him, ever ſince which time he has been out about the plantation: He is a ſmall fellow, and about 50 years of age; had on when firſt committed an old oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers; by what little *Engliſh* he talks, and by ſigns he makes, he belongs to one *William Helm*, as he expreſſes it, in *Maryland*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

4 WILLIAM GARRARD, Gaoler.

CAME to my plantation nigh *Alexandria*, ſome time in *December* laſt, a black heifer big with calf, with a croſs and two ſlits in her left ear; the right ear has a piece off, an under keel and a hole. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

JOHN DALTON.

CHARLES CITY county, *Oct.* 13, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d of laſt month, a Mulatto boy named WILLIAM HOOD, about 16 years old, he is remarkably ſmart and ſenſible, and as he has been two voyages to ſea, will probably endeavour to get on board of ſome veſſel. He has ſeveral ſcars on his head, and his fore teeth are very broad; had on a ſhirt and trowſers, and a felt hat bound with ferrit. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining him, and whoever will apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, on applying to

tf. HENRY MINSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Loudoun* county, near the Quakers meeting-houſe, about 12 miles below the *Blue Ridge*, an *Iriſh* convict ſervant man named *Chriſtopher Fiddes*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and pretty well ſet: He had on when he went away a light coloured linſey jacket, a cotton ditto, a felt hat, two homeſpun ſhirts patched on the back with new linen, two pair of trowſers home made, a good pair of ſtrong ſhoes, and a large flag handkerchief. He is very talkative, and of a very proud bold behaviour, very near ſighted, is a lover of ſtrong drink, and very ſubject to take too much when opportunity offers, and is then very ill behaved; he walks briſkly but heavy, taking long ſteps with a proud air, and is very ſubject to ſet his hands on his ſides when ſpeaking to any perſon; has a down look, and is marked with the ſmall-pox, tho' not deep, but plainly ſeen. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, with all reaſonable charges, paid by

3 FRANCIS HAGUE.

STOLEN from my plantation in *Suſſex*, near the *Beaver Dam* chapel, the 13th of *October* laſt, a dark roan horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded [illegible] near buttock IL, with a ſhort hanging mane and tail, has the lampers very bad, and paces a little. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if taken in *Virginia*, if out Thirty Shillings. 2

WILLIAM LAMB.

TAKEN up in *Amelia* county, a dark cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock M, one of his hind feet white, a bob tail and roach mane, and a blaze in his face. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

WILLIAM MARSHALL BOOKER.

TAKEN up in *Loudoun* county, a ſmall black ſteer, about two years old, with a little white in his face, marked with a crop, a ſlit and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 10s.

JOSEPH LEWIS.

OCTOBER 6, 1769.

IT was fully intended that Col. BERNARD MOORE's lottery ſhould be drawn on the day lately advertiſed, but as many tickets yet remain unſold, and it is thought the approaching ſeſſion of Aſſembly will afford an opportunity of diſpoſing of moſt of them, it is hoped the public will excuſe the poſtponing the drawing until the day after the court of Oyer, in *December*, when it will moſt certainly be drawn in *Williamſburg*.

To be RENTED *on the premiſes, the ſecond* Friday *in* November, *in* Caroline *county*,

THE well accuſtomed Ordinary known by the name of the BOWLING-GREEN, with all convenient houſes, about three miles below the court-houſe, and on the main road from *Fredericksburg* to *Williamſburg*. Any perſon inclinable to rent, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Suſſex* county.

JOHN HOOMES.

To be LET *on charter to any part of* EUROPE,

THE brig NANCY, *Ralph Elliot*, maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 360 hhds. or 8000 buſhels. For terms apply to the ſaid maſter, or the ſubſcriber.

3 JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has for SALE, a quantity of coals, *Warrington* canvas, ſheathing nails, and crates of low priced earthen ware. Alſo a large aſſortment of the beſt *Engliſh* made cordage, conſiſting of cables from three to ſix inches, ſhroud hawſers of different ſizes, running rigging, ſpunyarn, marline and houſeline, imported in ſaid veſſel from *Whitehaven*.

OCTOBER 9, 1769.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City* county, a Negro man who ſays his name is CHARLES, and that he belongs to *John Simſon*, of *Culpeper* county. He is about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, and his upper fore teeth inclinable to rot. Has on a pair of oznabrigs long trowſers, a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat, a cotton ditto, with a kind of ſlaſh cuff lined with blue. The owner may have him by paying charges as the law directs. He ſays he came from home ſince the [illegible].

WILLIAM GREGORY, D. Sheriff.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

to conſiſt of the PRIZES *herein after mentioned*:

THE PRIZES to be valued by the MANAGERS, or the major part of them; and, if they think them not worth the money they are rated at in this SCHEME, the fortunate adventurers are to receive the deficiency in money, ſo that there cannot be any impoſition on the adventurers. The MANAGERS are, *Thomſon Maſon*, and *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, of *Stafford*; *Henry Lee*, *Fouſhee Tebbs*, *Thomas Blackburn*, *Thomas Montgomerie*, *William Ellzey*, *Cuthbert Bullitt*, and *William Grayſon*, of *Prince William*; and *Thomas Harriſon*, and *James Scott*, of *Fauquier*, Eſquires.

The LOTTERY to be drawn in the town of *Dumfries*, on the third *Monday* in *November* next, or ſooner, if the TICKETS ſhould be ſold, of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE. Thoſe whom it may not ſuit to pay the whole money down for their TICKETS, will be allowed twelve months credit for one half the money, upon giving bond and ſecurity to pay the ſame, with intereſt, from the time the ſaid LOTTERY is drawn.

Prizes.	Value.		£.
1 of	1500 *l.*	Conſiſting of a double geared griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones, bolting cloths and bolting gears, with a long dam of good hewed white oak, well filled in with ſtone, which no freſh can carry away: [illegible] or bread; and the ſaid mill is within [illegible] of a very good landing, where ſeveral ſhips are annually loaded and want bread,	1500
20 of	20	Conſiſting of 20 lots, in the ſaid town of *Dumfries*, all near the court-houſe; ſome of which are on good landings: Several lots have been ſold, from 35 to 40l. each, which are not better ſituated than thoſe included in this ſcheme,	400
1 of	80	A Negro blackſmith, named *Jack*, about 40 years of age,	80
1 of	60	A Negro man, named *Andrew*, a very [illegible] fellow, a good [illegible], and tolerable [illegible], about 30 years of age,	60
1 of	30	A [illegible] mare, three quarters blooded, ſix years old, upwards of fourteen hands high; 35l. has been refuſed for her. She is now with foal by a very fine horſe,	30
1 of	25	A ſorrel mare, half blooded, of the ſame age; handſome, and with foal by the ſame horſe,	25
66 of	10	To be paid in caſh,	660
		The laſt drawn ticket to be in caſh,	50

91 PRIZES.
470 BLANKS.

561 TICKETS, at 5*l.* each, is - - £.2805

⁂ TICKETS to be had of the MANAGERS, and of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GRAHAM.

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